NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Tatum, Corinne and George Liston Jr. House

other names/site number ___

2. Location

street & number 431 Valley Road ☐ not for publication

city or town New Canaan ☐ vicinity

state Connecticut code CT county Fairfield code 001 zip code 06840

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ✓ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ✓ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ✓ statewide ___ local

SHPO 7-8-10
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

CCT / SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) ___

9/16/10
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

☒ private
☐ public - Local
☐ public - State
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
2	0	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern Residences in Connecticut, 1930 – 1979

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC – single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC – single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD – Weatherboard
roof: OTHER – Built-up Tar and Gravel
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Tatum House is a local expression of a Bauhaus-inspired, mid-twentieth-century Modern style residence, designed by architect Hugh Smallen in 1962 as an affordable home for George Liston Tatum, Jr. and his family. The house exhibits a minimalist, one-story, horizontally emphasized, rectangular volume with a flat roof and recessed glazed walls. It consists of a wood frame structure set close to the ground on a concrete slab foundation, at the center of a relatively flat site. The exterior walls are finished with narrow, vertically laid cypress plank, painted white to contrast with the landscape. Smallen's firm, under associate Dan Kistler, designed two minimalist, rectangular additions for the Tatum family in 1967 that expanded the original rectangular living space to form a T-shaped plan and are constructed with the same materials as the house. The box-shaped additions flank the southwest end of the original house and rise a few feet above it. The house is remotely located in the northeast corner of New Canaan, Connecticut, and is one of more than 90 mid-twentieth century Modern houses extant in the town. A vernacular, three-car garage/barn built in 1970 is located on the property.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Tatum House is located on a roughly rectangular, gently sloping 2-acre lot. The property is accessed from a private road off Valley Road that runs along the northwest edge of the lot and turns southeast into a paved driveway along the northeast edge of the lot. The house is sited approximately 100 feet from the entrance road on an open grass lawn at the center of the lot and faces northwest. A narrow, black pebble drainage strip surrounds the house. Dense woods enclose the lot on the sides and rear, and a small stream cross the property behind the house. A bluestone walkway leads west from the driveway between the northwest side of the house and a group of recently planted birch trees to the main entrance. The new trees replaced several original birch trees that had been removed and are intended to restore compositional balance to the elevation to complement the height of the addition. Smallen had previously achieved this balance by installing a tall sculpture near the corner of the house in 1967, that was later destroyed. The garage/barn is located southeast of the house at the end of the driveway. Views from the house look upon the natural woodland landscape. The neighboring single-family houses are visible from the property, but are separated by screens of vegetation.

Exterior

The Tatum House is a representative local interpretation of the Bauhaus-inspired simple, geometric form of the contained box with restrained detailing. It is a one-story, wood-frame, T-plan structure with flat roofs. The original, 1962 portion of the house is a 36 foot wide by 76 foot long, grounded rectangle with the long sides oriented northeast-southwest parallel to the entrance road. The original house is divided into four structural bays and has a low form set on a concrete slab foundation that is barely visible above grade. The two nearly square, 1967 ell additions are attached to, and cover, opposite sides of the southwestern-most bay of the original house on the street facing and rear elevations. The northwest addition on the front is 22 by 23 feet and the southeast addition on the rear is 28 by 23 feet. The additions are aligned in a northwest-southeast oriented configuration perpendicular to the line of the original house, resulting in an overall T-plan. Together with the intact southwest elevation of the main house the additions create a continuous southwest end elevation. The additions are set on concrete slab foundations and rise a few feet taller at the roof line than the original section of the house. All the walls are all clad in narrow vertical cypress siding painted white, and the roofs are covered with rubber membrane. An interior brick chimney rises off-center from the original section. The exterior portion of the chimney was rebuilt with white-colored brick in the early 2000s.

The design of the original house presents fully glazed walls and sheltered wood decks on the long elevations, contrasting with more solid treatment of the shorter end elevations punctuated with narrow slit, vertical glazing. The long walls of the original block (facing northwest and southeast) are recessed 5 feet beneath the edge of the flat roof under boxed eaves. The unpainted underside of the four-inch thick roof deck serves as the ceiling of the recess. When the house was originally constructed, the southwestern-most bay on the front elevation was a solid wall that projected out to the outside edge of the roof overhang and contained the simple, punched main entrance. Fenestration in the original house consists of bands of floor-to-ceiling, single-pane plate glass windows in aluminum frames and vertically emphasized, paired stacks of three aluminum windows. The center window in each stack is an awning sash and the upper and lower windows are fixed. These vertical windows are also used in the end elevations.

The end walls of each ell (facing northwest and southeast) are also fully glazed and recessed 5 feet under deep, angled eaves covered with painted wood boards. The windows of both ells are composed of two full high square windows, with a door and sidelight at one edge of the elevation. The side elevations of the ells are solid walls with no windows.

The main entrance is a glazed, single wood door located on the side wall of what was originally the enclosed section of the 1962 house and was later incorporated into the northwest ell. It is accessed from the bluestone walkway and wide steps ascending to a nine foot wide by 17 foot long, open wood entrance deck installed in 2004. A low fieldstone wall flanks the deck. The entrance door is set in an unpainted narrow stile wood frame with a narrow sidelight on one side. This discreet entrance was created in 2004 because the original main entrance to the house was encompassed within the 1967 addition. The new entrance enabled the restored use of the original interior circulation pattern. Two additional single-door egresses on the facade of the original house remain, but the solid, painted doors have been replaced with single-pane glazed wood doors. Identical doors are located on the southwest (side) and southeast (rear) elevation of the main block, and the primary elevation of the southeast ell. The northwest ell retains a solid wood door, painted white.

The deck along the main block of the house was installed in 2003, in place of a garden bed historically planted with pachysandra. The original ell decks were replaced at the same time. The replacement decks, designed by noted landscape architect Peter Rolland (b. 1930) were intended to resemble the original and have wood boards laid on edge and no fasteners visible on the top. The deck within the frame of the southeast ell extends five feet past the edge of the wall plane to allow a larger outdoor sitting area.

Interior

The Tatum House contains 3,886 square feet of living space on the main floor, above a basement crawlspace. The plan is divided into four programmed zones, corresponding to the four structural bays of the original block. The original interior finishes throughout the house are primarily intact, including exposed roof framing, drywall, and maple wood floors. The historic layout of the house is intact, although the function of several of the rooms has been changed and tall, room-dividing cabinetry in the living/dining room was removed. The original house retains canister light fixtures and the additions retain recessed lighting.

The current main entrance opens into a linear, sky lit hall in the southwest bay of the original house. The original entrance is now incorporated as the doorway between the hall and northwest ell, which historically served as an office. The hall contains an original, floating wood slat bench that was recently reinstalled, and a dark slate tile floor installed in 2003. The hall was originally finished with wood and tile. The hall provides access to an office in the original house, a master bedroom suite in the southeast ell, and a spacious rectangular living/dining room in the middle of the house. The original carpeted plywood floors in the two ells have been replaced with slate tiles.

A short hall in the northwest end of the house extends from the living room past a galley kitchen, which has an original cork tile floor and is separated from the hallway by a half-wall. The half wall was created from a former full wall in the late twentieth century. A bedroom and bathroom are located behind (southeast of) the kitchen. All of the party walls in the northeast half of the house end just under the exposed beams, rather than the ceiling plane, allowing greater circulation of light and air through the house. The ceilings are unfinished and the pine roof framing is visible. The door openings throughout the house extend the full height of the wall and do not contain doors, which increases the open feeling of the interior. Openness and integration of the exterior landscape is further achieved through the expanses of uninterrupted glazing which form transparent voids in the wall and the placement of the exterior decks on the same plane as the interior floors. The east bay of the house contains three linearly arranged bedrooms accessed from a narrow northwest-southeast corridor. Each bedroom includes built-in, smooth-surfaced maple closets and drawers with simple metal handles. Many of the original built-in furnishings were removed in the 1990s but have been recently replaced with similar materials.

Alterations

The only substantial alteration to the Tatum House as completed in 1962 was the construction of two ells in 1967 that were designed by the original architect, Hugh Smallen, and his associate, Dan Kistler. The additions were designed as compatible extensions of the house and are attached to it at the southwest end.

The current owners hired noted local Modern architect John Black Lee (b. 1924) for interior renovations completed between 2003 and 2004. Their intent and the outcome were to refurbish the existing building fabric and make some minor changes compatible with the 1960s architecture. The only exterior change was the relocation of the main entrance from a panel in the southwest glazed elevation of the 1962 construction to a short distance down the same elevation beneath the roof overhang, providing a more suitable entrance location. The original door was retained. This change kept the main entrance within the mass of the 1962 house and did not alter the character of the facade. Minor alterations, including flooring and bathroom remodeling, were made to the rooms in the two ells, and the restoration of many of the built-in furniture and cabinetry pieces. The decks off the ells were also rebuilt, and similar decks were added under all of the overhangs as originally planned. At the same time, the owners also engaged noted Modern landscape architect Peter Rolland (b. 1930), who had worked on many Modern residential designs, including projects with Smallen. Rolland made changes to the site's landscape based on historic photos, including the planting of a row of birch trees along the front of the house.

Outbuildings

Garage/Barn, contributing (1970)

A large one-story, three-bay, wood-framed garage/barn (built in 1970) is located southeast of the Tatum House. The approximately 1,115 square foot, rectangular structure has a side gable roof and is oriented with its long walls parallel to the house. It has a concrete foundation, unfinished vertical wood siding, and asphalt roof shingles. The façade (northwest elevation) contains three wood garage doors, painted grey. A red-brick interior chimney rises from the roof ridge at the northeast end and the southeast roof slope is pierced by three plexiglass bubble skylights. The designer of the garage is not known; however it dates from within the period of significance for the house.

Integrity

The Tatum House remains on its original site within a quiet suburban setting surrounded by natural vegetation, mature trees, and a grass lawn. The two compatibly designed historic additions completed by the same architectural firm five years after the house was constructed, adhere to the original design intent and do not undermine the overall massing or plan. The majority of original interior and exterior materials remain unaltered, including the aluminum window sash and a cork tile floor in the kitchen. The feeling of the house as a minimalist, Modern style white box is clearly expressed.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1962-1979

Significant Dates

1962: House constructed
1967: Ell additions constructed
1970: Garage constructed

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Smallen, Hugh (architect, 1962 and 1967 additions)
Kistler, Dan (architect, 1967 additions)
Lee, John Black (architect, 2004 renovations)
Varian, Roy (builder, 1962)
Rolland, Peter (landscape architect, 2004)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Tatum House begins in 1962 when the house was erected and extends to 1979, the end of the mid-twentieth-century Modern architectural period as defined in the Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern Residences in Connecticut Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). It encompasses the occupancy of the original owners of the property during the defined Modern residential architectural period and the addition of two compatible Modern style ells designed by the original architect's firm in 1967.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The end date of the period of significance meets Criteria Consideration G as part of the exceptional significance of the development of mid-twentieth-century Modern style residential architecture in Connecticut as discussed in the MPDF.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Tatum House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the state level for its associations with the development of affordable single-family homes, progressive architectural movement, and the development of Modern style architecture during the mid-twentieth century. The building possesses significance under Criterion A in the category of Social History for its association with the emerging cluster of Modern style architects who were living, networking, and realizing their experimental designs in New Canaan. Under Criterion C, the building possesses significance in the area of Architecture as a representative example of the residential work of New Canaan architect Hugh Smallen and as a local expression of a Bauhaus-inspired mid-century Modern style house. The house was included in the 1963 Modern House Tour in New Canaan. The Tatum House meets the requirements for listing under property type Number F.2 Geometric I, as defined in the Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern Residences in Connecticut Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), and considerably contributes to the Modern Architecture Movement in United States, 1920–1979 and Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern Residential Architecture in Connecticut, 1930–1979 historical context themes described in the MPDF. The original, central portion of the house as completed in 1962 met the requirements of property type Number F.1 Box, but its historic 1967 additions changed the building form to meet property type Number F.2 Geometric I. The property type is assigned based on the current form of the building because the additions were completed soon after the original house was built and are designed by the same architect.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Areas of Significance: Criterion A

Social History

Local architect Hugh Smallen benefitted from his participation in the developing Modernist architectural enclave in New Canaan, Connecticut. Smallen (1920–1990) joined the community in the 1950s after the influential "Harvard Five" group established themselves in the town. Smallen was born in New York City and obtained his BA in architecture from Yale in 1947 (the same year as fellow New Canaan architect Victor Christ-Janer). After graduation, he worked for several years at Skidmore, Owings & Merrill and married Kathryn Kroher Lapham[i], who worked as an assistant to Hans Knoll of Knoll International Furniture, a company that manufactured furniture designed by many prominent Modernist architects including Marcel Breuer, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and Eero Saarinen. The Danish furniture designer Jens Risom (b. 1916) partnered with Knoll prior to World War II. After the war, the couple moved to Florida and established an architectural and interior design firm along with a contemporary furniture and art store called "Design Collaborative." Some of their work was featured in a 1952–1953 De Stijl exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA). In 1954, the Smallens returned to the Northeast, relocating their business in New Canaan, which had rapidly become an active hub of Modern architecture and design. They may also have been introduced to the town through Jens Risom or their MoMA or Yale connections. Hugh Smallen obtained a job at Eliot Noyes's New Canaan design firm (American Institute of Architects 1970; *New Canaan Advertiser* 1990; *New York Times* 1990).

At Noyes's office, Smallen would have overlapped briefly with John Black Lee (b. 1924). The two architects, both relatively new to the town, jointly purchased 20 acres of land along Chichester Road and subdivided it into six parcels that were sold with the provision that the owners build Modern style houses on the property. The subdivision may have been the first attempt to create a planned development of Modern style houses in Connecticut, following the example of such efforts as Frank Lloyd Wright's "Usonia Homes" development in nearby Pleasantville, New York. Both Lee and Smallen built houses for themselves within the Chichester Road development (Lee House 2, 1956; Smallen House, 1957), and Smallen designed two other houses built there in 1964 (Becker House and Parsons House).

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[i] It is unknown if Kathryn Kroher Lapham is a descendant of Lewis P. Lapham. Lewis P. Lapham founded the Texaco Oil Company with other partners and established a summer estate (Waveny) for his family in New Canaan in 1912. Russell Ford, a New Canaan architect and contemporary of Hugh Smallen was the grandson of Lewis P. Lapham.

In 1960, Smallen established his own architectural practice on Main Street in New Canaan, focusing at first on residential design. The firm later obtained several important interior and industrial design consulting contracts, including a late 1960s collaboration with the Eames firm on an exhibition for IBM entitled "The History of the Computer" (American Institute of Architects 1970; LeMenager 1975).

Commerce and architecture became increasingly intertwined in the mid-twentieth century, as both fields addressed the needs of a modern technological society. IBM was one of several major US corporations that gave highly visible commissions to Modern architects and formed collaborative relationships with designers for everything ranging from logos to office furniture to products. In New Canaan, Eliot Noyes began his relationship with IBM by designing typewriters in the late 1940s and in 1956 became the company's official corporate design consultant responsible for the redesign of its entire material culture. Smallen likely made connections at IBM through his work at Noyes' firm, which may have led to his 1962 residential commission for G. Liston Tatum, Jr., an IBM sales representative (Schneckenburger 1954).

Area of Significance: Criterion C

Architecture

Hugh Smallen

George Liston Tatum, Jr., and his wife, Corinne, purchased the undeveloped property off Valley Road in 1959 and hired local architect Hugh Smallen to design a residence for them and their three children on a moderate budget (Town of New Canaan 2010). The building is the second of four (extant) houses designed by Smallen in New Canaan. The house was constructed in 1962 by local house builder Roy Varian and was included in the 1963 New Canaan Modern House Tour (*New Canaan Advertiser* 1963).

The development of Smallen's architectural design paradigm began with his more traditional study of the field at Yale University and his early experience at SOM, an immense firm with a clearly defined and highly organized hierarchy of design teams (Colomina 1999:466). His career shifted as he began collaborating with his wife on interior design, incorporating his affinity for and interest in contemporary art and furniture. By the time he began work on the plans for the Tatum House, he had also gained exposure to architects like Noyes and Lee working specifically in the Modern style on Bauhaus-inspired designs suited to the New Canaan landscape.

In designing his own family's house, built in 1957, Smallen had explored the "essential quality of interspatial relationships" to create an efficient plan within a simple geometric box (*New Canaan Advertiser* 1965). The Tatum House achieved the same result using many of the same elements present in the Smallen House, including the clear separation of public and private spaces in the layout and the placement of a partition wall between the kitchen and dining area and hall that does not extend all the way to the ceiling, thus allowing light and air to flow through the house (*House & Garden* 1964). Both houses also share such Modern style characteristics as white-painted flush vertical wood siding on the exterior walls and large fixed plate glass windows that articulate the structural bays and interior plan.

The relatively flat site chosen by the Tatums presented fewer design challenges than Smallen's own sloping property, allowing for a simpler and less expensive one-story flat-roof structure that would have required minimal site preparation. In place of an angled shed roof or multi-level foundation, Smallen added visual interest to the Tatum House by recessing the glazed window walls more prominently than on his own house, breaking the flat vertical planes of the long elevations.

The plans originally called for flat wood decks under the deep overhangs, although these were not constructed for unknown reasons.

Smallen used a wider range of materials in his later Becker and Parsons houses (both 1964), incorporating fieldstone walls and unpainted wood trim to contrast with the solid white walls. Both of these houses were also sited on steep rocky slopes like Smallen's, which he incorporated into the multi-level designs. The Parsons House in particular is set on a dramatic rock ledge and has a sharply angled foundation. In contrast, the Tatum House is a purer form of the grounded glass-enclosed box. Smallen used the deeply recessed window walls overlooking flat wood decks again on the Parsons House. He also included many built-in cabinets and closets in all four of his extant houses; the cabinetry in the Becker House was designed by fellow New Canaan Modernist Jens Risom.

In 1967, the Tatums again hired Smallen's firm to expand their original rectangular house. The Smallen firm designed two discrete "great" room additions that consisted of the taller one-story ells attached to the southwest end of the northeast and southwest elevations, creating a T-shaped plan. The additions were supervised by Dan Kistler (b. 1928), an associate at Smallen's firm, two years before Kistler opened his own practice. He also worked on the Kehm House in New Canaan 1967. Kistler had received his masters in architecture from Columbia in 1955. He established his own practice in New Canaan in 1969, joined the Danbury firm of Lewis Zurlo and Associates in 1980, and retired 10 years later (American Institute of Architects 1970; WCSU 2010). The Tatums used the additional rooms as a home office and a music room.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Ownership History

The Tatum family lived in the house for over 30 years. In 1995, it was sold to Paul Bertin-Boussu, and four years later the current owners purchased it (Rozhon 2000; Town of New Canaan 2010). Between 1995 and 1999, much of the built-in furniture was removed, although no other significant alterations were made to the house. The current owners hired John Black Lee, Smallen's former partner in the development of the Chichester Road subdivision, for minor renovations completed between 2003 and 2004. At the same time, landscape architect Peter Rolland, who also knew Smallen, made changes to the site based on historic photos, including the planting of birch trees along the front of the house.

John Black Lee

John Black Lee (b. 1924) was born in Chicago and studied math, civil engineering, and naval science at Brown University, graduating in 1947. Although he considered graduate school in architecture, he instead moved back to Chicago to work as a carpenter on the advice of Paul Schweiker (1903-1997), then Dean of the Yale School of Architecture. Lee soon became an apprentice at Schweiker's firm, Schweiker & Elting, in Roselle, Illinois, where he learned architecture by working directly in the field, drafting, building, and designing. He returned to the Northeast in the early 1950s to gain more experience with the International Style in particular, and ultimately ending up in working in New Canaan for Eliot Noyes. In 1954, Lee established his own design firm in town, where he still lives (American Institute of Architects 1970; *New Canaan Advertiser* 1975). He is currently retired from active architectural practice.

Peter Rolland

Peter Rolland (b. 1930), FASLA, is a landscape architect and site planner with an office in Rye, N.Y. He was born in Frankfort, Germany and received his master of landscape architecture degree in 1955 from the Harvard Graduate School of Design. Rolland opened his firm in 1963, which became Rolland/Towers in 1987 and Towers|Golde in 2000. Rolland's early residential commissions included collaborations in Connecticut and New York with mid-twentieth century Modern architects including Hugh Smallen, Peter K. Ogden, Edward Larrabee Barnes, Eliot Noyes, and Bruce Falconer. He and Smallen also designed the McKay Residence in Bronxville, NY (MOMA 1971). In 1980 Rolland received acclaim for the 80-acre landscape design at the new parliament buildings in Canberra, Australia. Rolland received his first national ASLA Merit Award in 1970, and earned the ASLA Award of Excellence in 1997 (Towers Golde 2010).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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1970 *American Architects Directory, Third Edition.* R.R. Bowker Co.: New York, NY. 846.

Colomina, Beatriz
1999 "Collaborations: The Private Life of Modern Architecture." *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, Vol. 58, No. 3, Architectural History 1999/2000 (Sep., 1999), pp. 462–471.

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1964 New Highs in Livability. *House and Garden* October 1964:180-183.

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Museum of Modern Art
1971 "Architecture for the Arts: The State University of New York Colege at Purchase. Accessed May 2010 at: http://www.moma.org/docs/press_archives/4575/releases/MOMA_1971_0012_11.pdf?2010.

New Canaan Advertiser
1963 "Seasons In Transition." *New Canaan Advertiser*, 28 March 1963.

1975 "Designs Began With Own Career." *New Canaan Advertiser*, 10 April 1975: A15.

1990 "Hugh Smallen dies; designer and architect." *New Canaan Advertiser*, 14 June 1990: 5A.

New York Times
1990 "Hugh Jerome Smallen Jr., Architect, 71." *New York Times*, 15 June 1990.

Rozohn, Tracy
2000 "Boxes Full of the Past, But Loved by So Few." *New York Times*, 19 October 2000.

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1954 "News and Notices." *The American Mathematical Monthly*, Vol. 61, No. 3 (Mar., 1954), pp. 207–215.

Towers Golde
2010 Towers Golde. Accessed May 2010 at: http://www.towersgolde.com/history.htm

Town of New Canaan
2010 Assessor's Records. On file, Town Hall, New Canaan, CT.

Western Connecticut State University (WCSU)
2010 Finding Aid to the Lewis Zurlo Associates Architecture & Interior Design Collection. Retrieved March 2010 from the world wide web: http://library.wcsu.edu/web/about/units/archives/relatedObjects/zurlo.pdf.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #__________
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # __________
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # __________

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: __________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.04 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	0627911	4558685
2			
3			
4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property boundaries encompass the legally recorded lines of Lot 55, shown on Map 45, containing 2.04 acres.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the house and full extent of the associated landscape features that contribute to the setting and appearance of the property as it was initially developed with Smallen's design.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura J. Kline, Architectural Historian; Jenny Fields Scofield, AICP/Architectural Historian; and Virginia H. Adams, Sr. Architectural Historian
organization PAL, Inc. date May 2010
street & number 210 Lonsdale Avenue telephone 401.728.8780
city or town Pawtucket state RI zip code 02860
e-mail lkline@palinc.com; jscofield@palinc.com; vadams@palinc.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Tatum House

City or Vicinity: New Canaan

County: Fairfield **State:** Connecticut

Photographer: Jenny Fields Scofield, PAL, 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860
Note: Photos will be replaced because fascia was under renovation at time of photograph

Date Photographed: January 13, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 5. View of facade (northwest) elevation looking southeast from road.

2 of 5. View of northwest and southwest elevations looking east.

3 of 5. View of southeast and northeast elevations looking west.

4 of 5. View of northeast and northwest elevations looking south from driveway.

5 of 5. View of front hall looking northeast from living room.

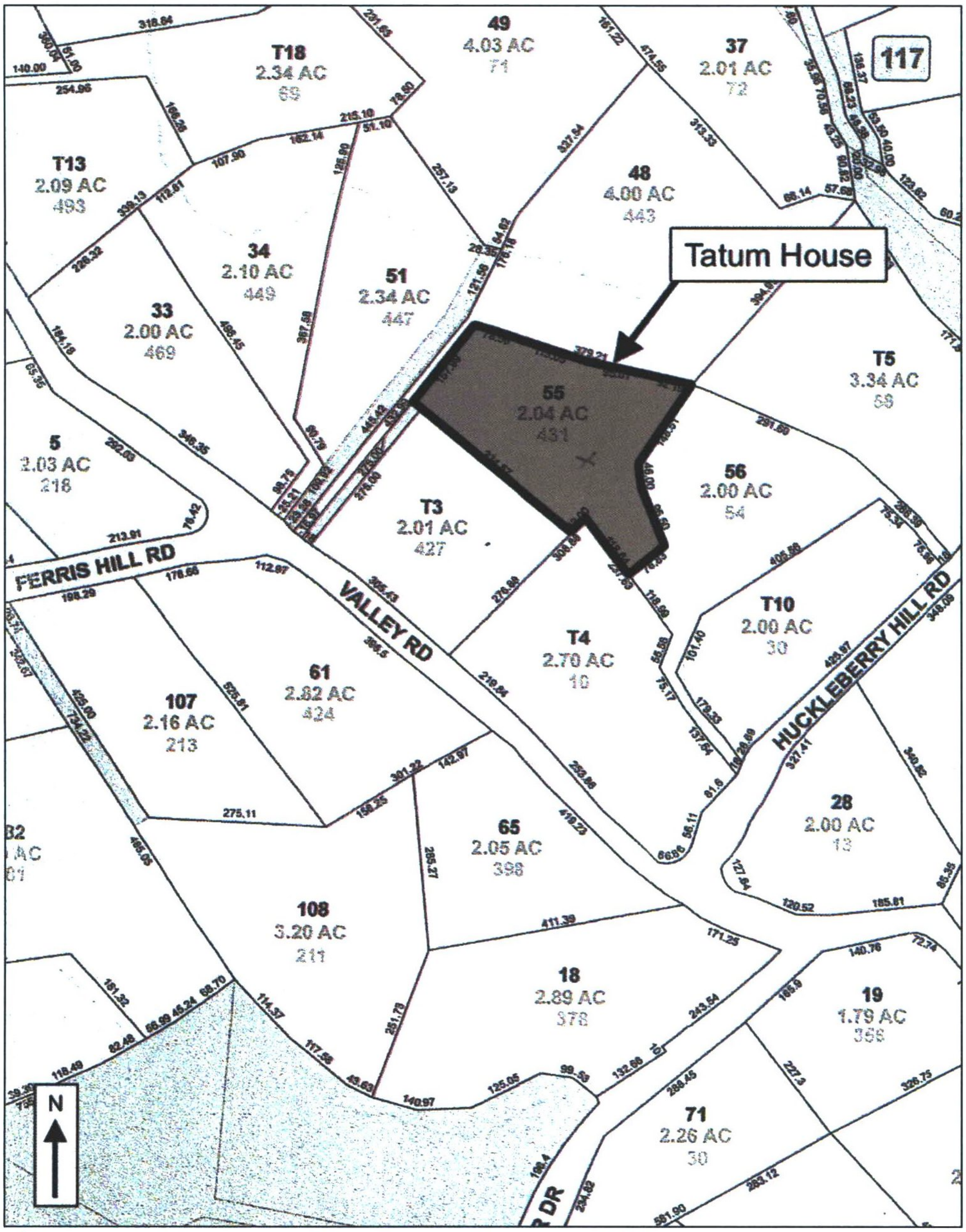
Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Craig A. Bloom and Ashlea V. Ebeling
street & number 431 Valley Road telephone
city or town New Canaan state CT zip code 06840

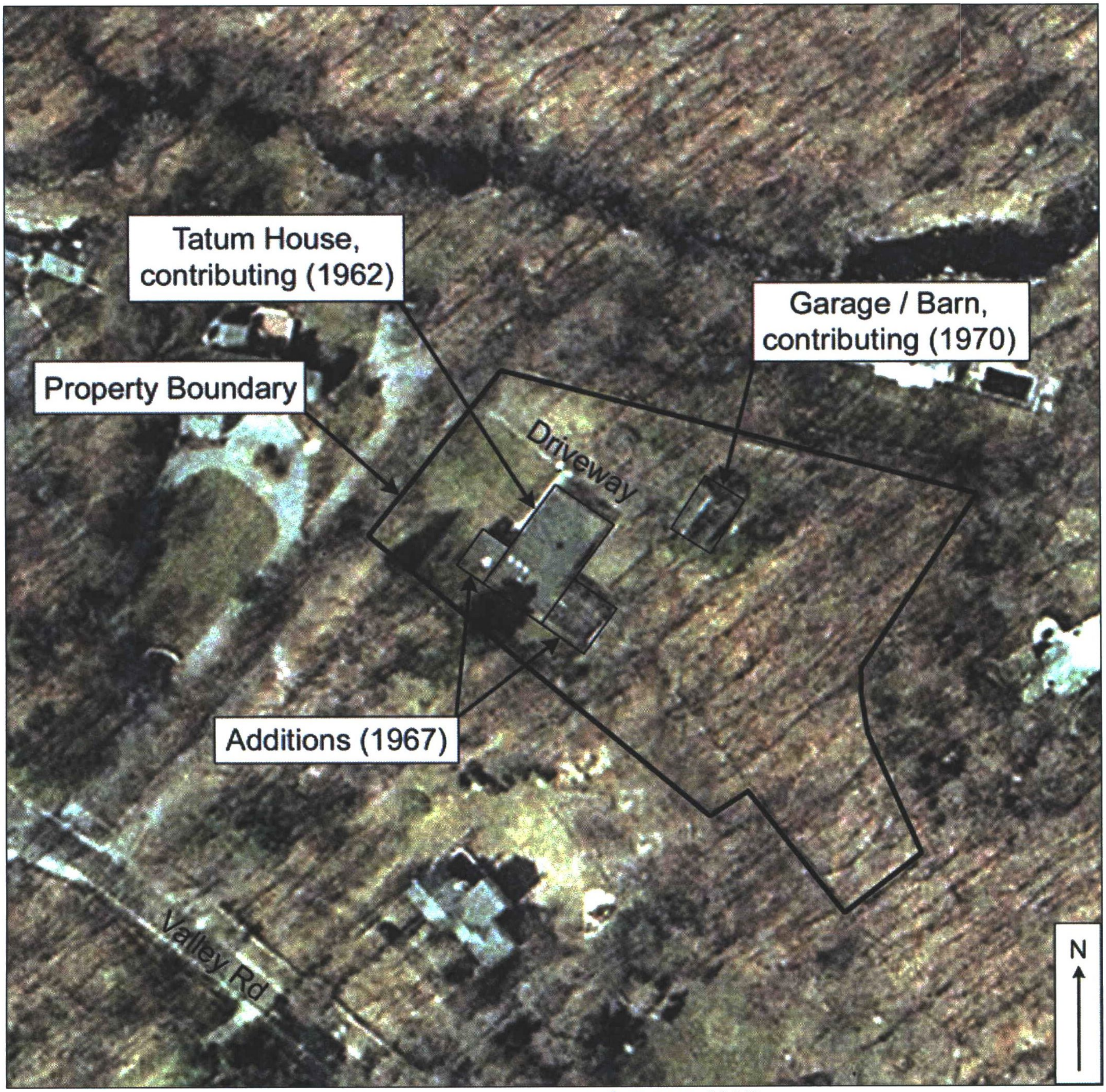
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

Town of New Canaan Assessor's Map Number 45


Tatum House
117
49
4.03 AC
71
T18
2.34 AC
69
37
2.01 AC
72
T13
2.09 AC
493
48
4.00 AC
443
34
2.10 AC
449
51
2.34 AC
447
33
2.00 AC
469
T5
3.34 AC
68
55
2.04 AC
431
5
2.03 AC
218
56
2.00 AC
54
T3
2.01 AC
427
FERRIS HILL RD
VALLEY RD
T10
2.00 AC
30
T4
2.70 AC
10
HUCKLEBERRY HILL RD
61
2.82 AC
424
107
2.16 AC
213
28
2.00 AC
13
65
2.05 AC
398
108
3.20 AC
211
18
2.89 AC
378
19
1.79 AC
366
71
2.26 AC
30
N

(Assessor's Map source: New Canaan Assessor, 2010).

Site Plan of the Tatum House Property


Tatum House, contributing (1962)
Garage / Barn, contributing (1970)
Property Boundary
Driveway
Additions (1967)
Valley Rd
N

(Base map source: www.yahoo.com, 2010).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Tatum, Corinne and George Liston Jr., House

MULTIPLE NAME: Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern REsidences in Connecticut 1930-1979, MPS

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Fairfield

DATE RECEIVED:	7/12/10	DATE OF PENDING LIST:	8/18/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY:	9/02/10	DATE OF 45TH DAY:	8/26/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:			

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000569

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	[✓ Y]
OTHER:	Y	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	Y	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ✓RETURN ___REJECT ____________DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached sheet

RECOM./CRITERIA______________

REVIEWER______________ DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE 202-354-2278 DATE August 25, 2010

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments [✓ Y]/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tatum House
Name of Property
Fairfield County, CT
County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page_____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 10000569

Property Name: Tatum House

County: Fairfield County State: CT

Multiple Name: Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern Residences in Connecticut 1930-1979

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

7/16/10

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Amended Item in Nomination

This SLR is issued to make the following technical and substantive corrections:

Section 5
The garage is listed as contributing. This should be changed to noncontributing (see below).

Section 8
The house was built in 1962 with wings added in 1967 and the nomination should indicate Criteria Consideration G. This appears to be justified as an intact example of the work of an important architect among the second generation New Canaan designers, (Hugh Smallen), with symathetic additions by his succesor firm. The 1970 garage, however, should not be included as a contributing resource. This was apparently done simply because if fell within the period of significance for the “Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern Residences of Connecicut 1930-1979” muliptle property nominaiton form.

The Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

Distribution

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Tatum, Corinne and George Liston Jr., House

MULTIPLE NAME: Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern REsidences in Connecticut 1930-1979, MPS

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Fairfield

DATE RECEIVED: 9/14/10
DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY:
DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/29/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000569

DETAILED EVALUATION:

[✓ ACCEPT] ___RETURN ___REJECT ___DATE

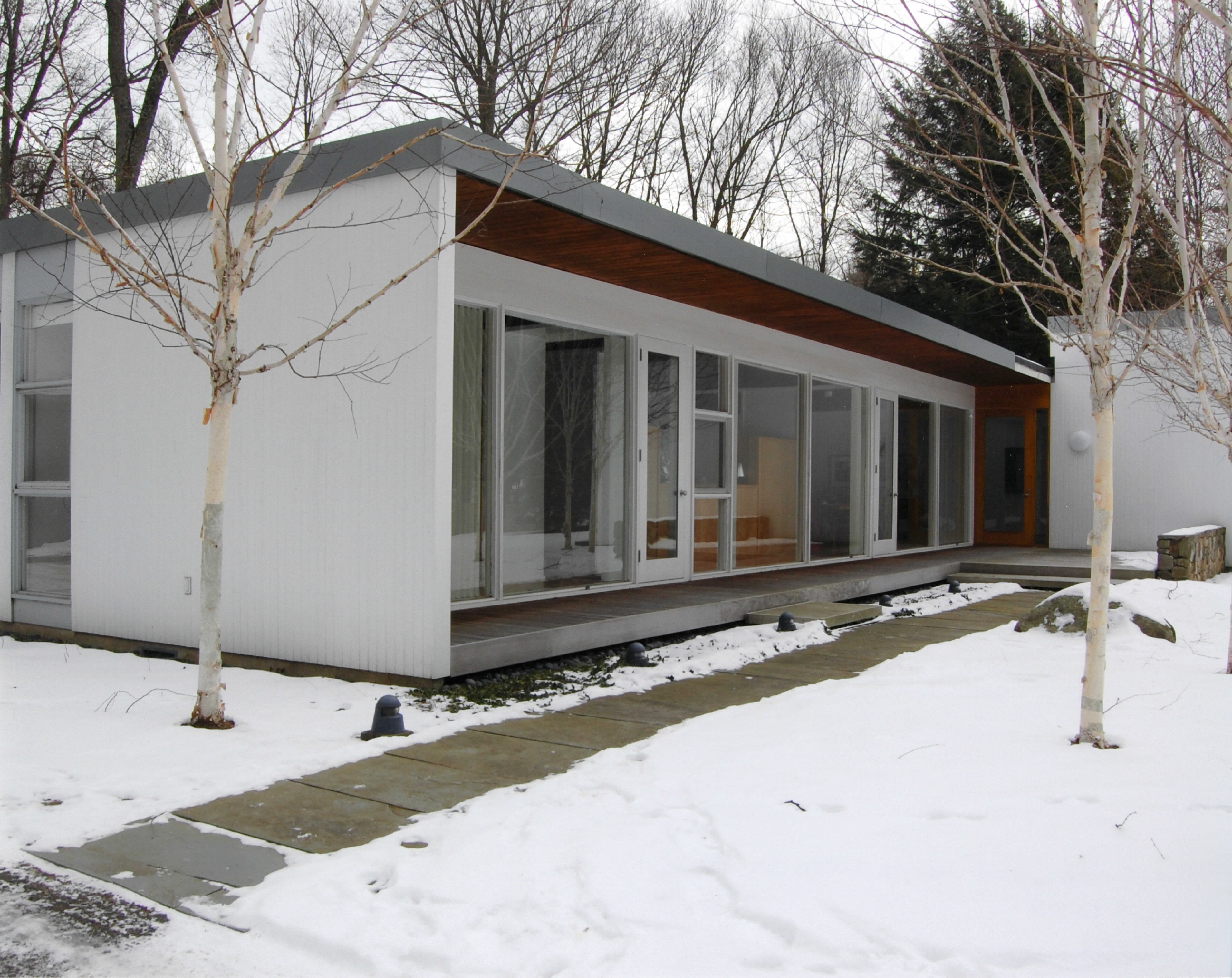
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

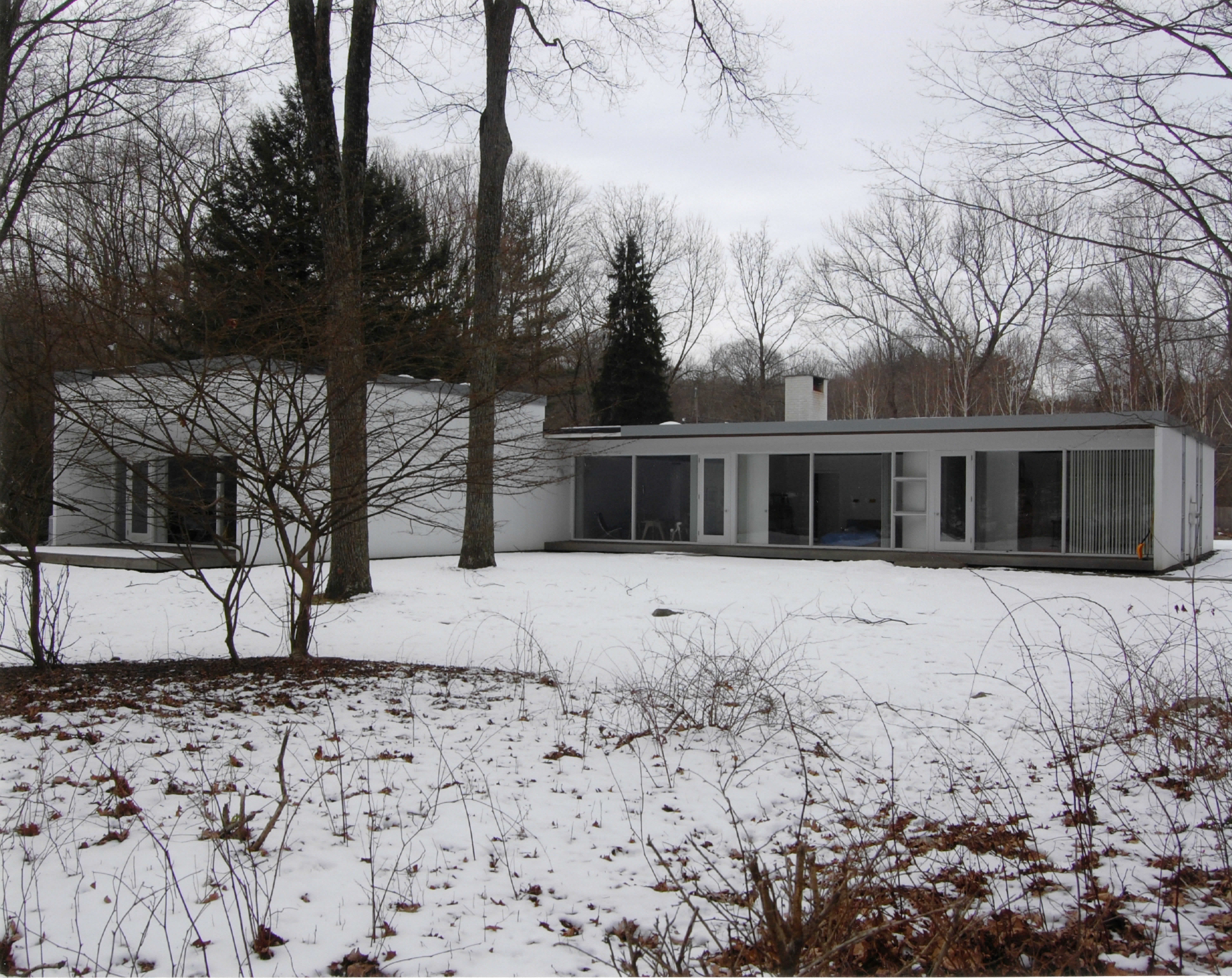
RECOM./CRITERIA___

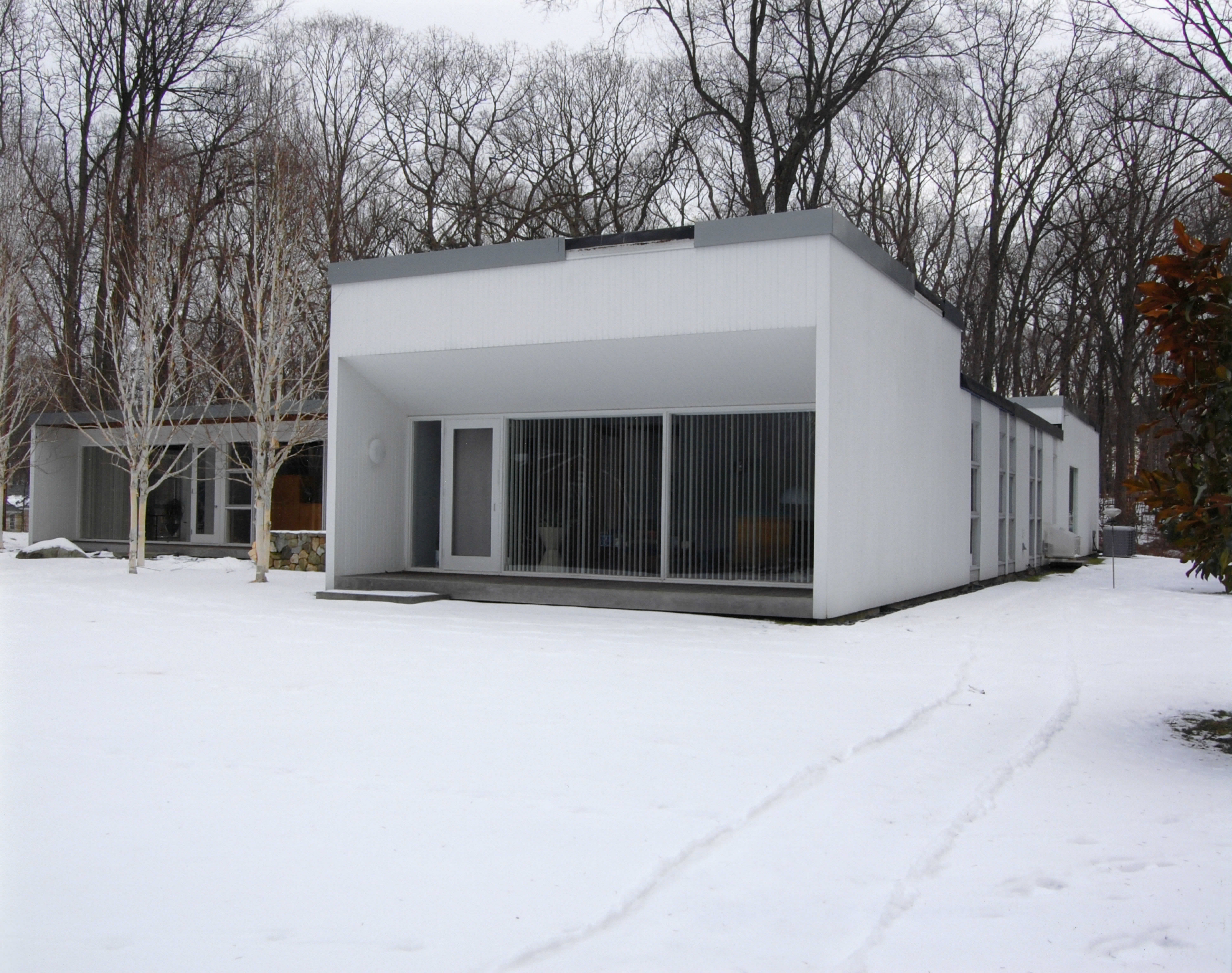
REVIEWER___ DISCIPLINE Historian

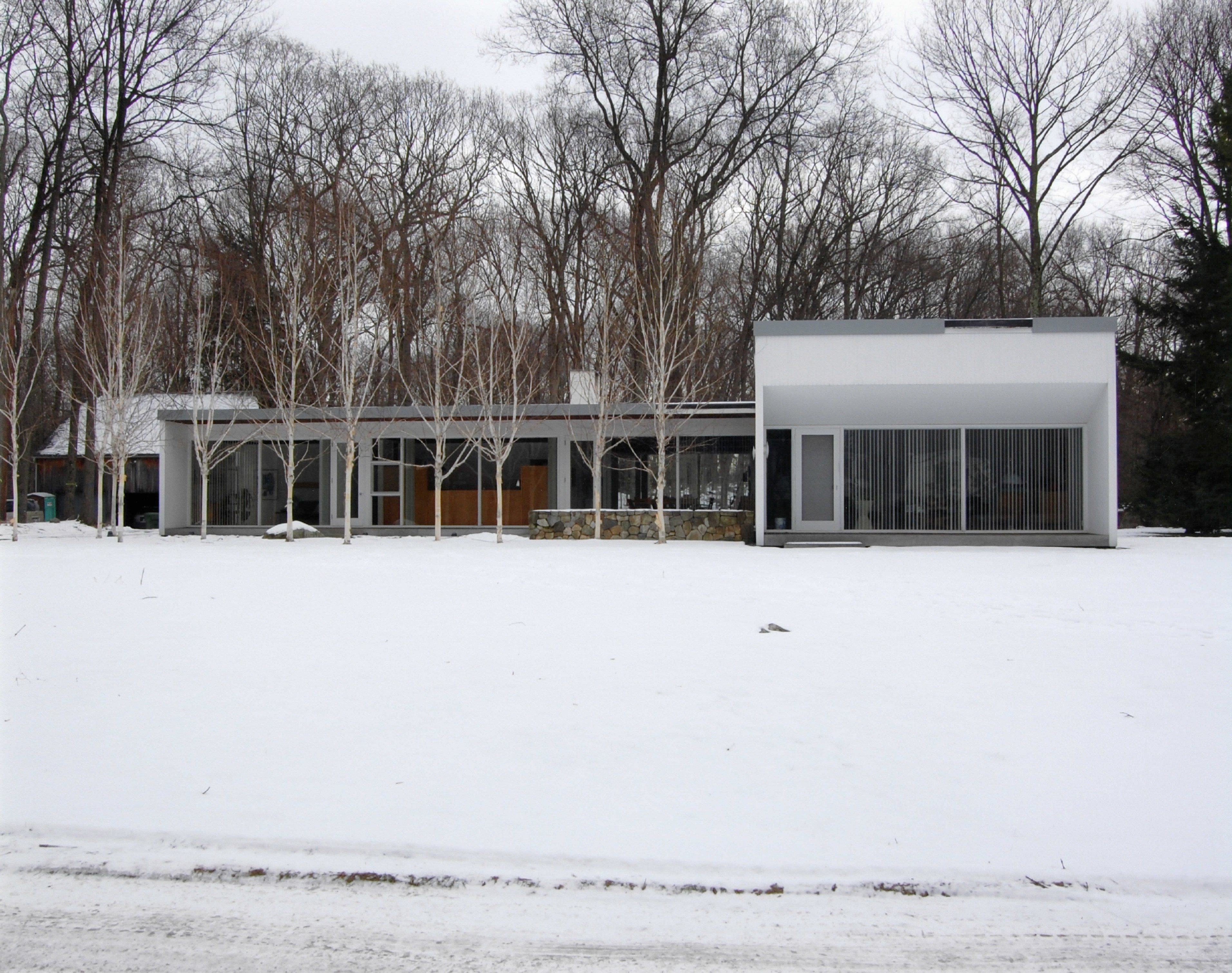
TELEPHONE___ DATE 9/16/10

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N





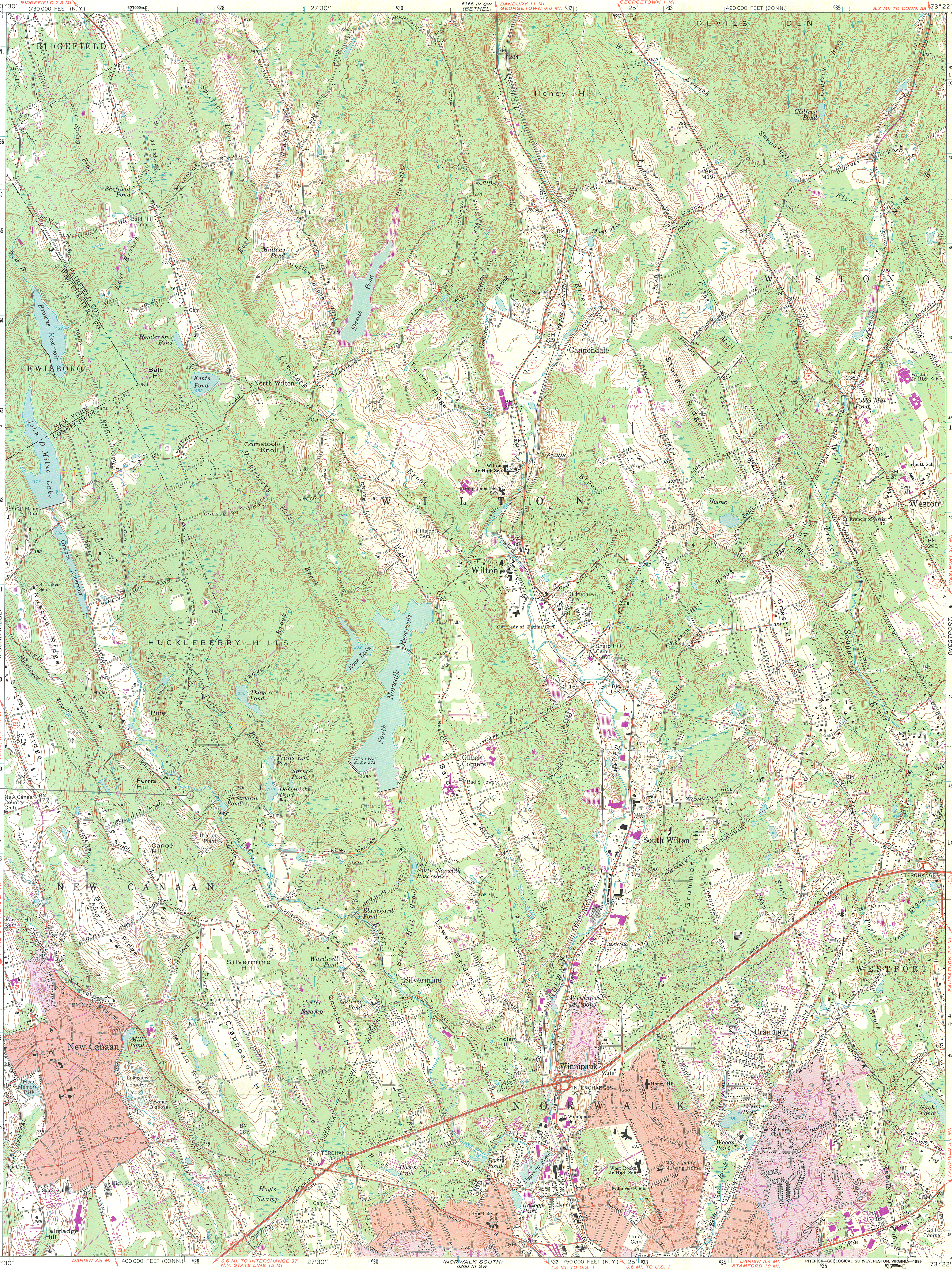




UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

NORWALK NORTH QUADRANGLE
CONNECTICUT–NEW YORK
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)


6266 I SE (PEACH LAKE)
6366 IV SW (BETHEL)
6366 IV SE (BOTSFORD)
73°30′
41°15′
730 000 FEET (N. Y.)
RIDGEFIELD 2.3 MI.
DANBURY 11 MI.
GEORGETOWN 0.8 MI.
GEORGETOWN 1 MI.
420 000 FEET (CONN.)
3.3 MI. TO CONN. 53
73°22′30″
27′30″
25′
DEVILS DEN
RIDGEFIELD
150 000 FEET (CONN.)
450 000 FEET (N. Y.)
Honey Hill
Godfrey Pond
Sheffield Pond
Bald Hill Cem
Mullens Pond
Streets Pond
WESTON
Hendersons Pond
Brown's Reservoir
Cannondale
LEWISBORO
Bald Hill
Kents Pond
North Wilton
Cobbs Mill Pond
Weston Jr High Sch
Sturges Ridge
NEW YORK
CONNECTICUT
FAIRFIELD CO
WESTCHESTER CO
Comstock Knoll
John D Milne Lake
John D Milne Dam
Wilton Jr High Sch
Middlebrook Sch
WILTON
Hurlbutt Sch
Town Hall
Weston
Boone
Hillside Cem
St Francis of Assisi Ch
Grupes Reservoir
St Lukes Ch
Wilton
St Mathews Ch
Our Lady of Fatima Ch
Sharp Hill Cem
HUCKLEBERRY HILLS
Rock Lake
Norwalk Reservoir
South Norwalk Reservoir
Thayers Pond
Pine Hill
Gilbert Corners
Radio Tower
Spillway Elev 273
Trails End Pond
Spruce Pond
Domenicks Pond
Silvermine Pond
Filtration Plant
Ferris Hill
New Canaan Country Club
Lockwood Cem
Canoe Hill
South Wilton
NEW CANAAN
Old South Norwalk Reservoir
Blanchard Pond
Silvermine Hill
Wardwell Pond
Silvermine
WESTPORT
Carter Street Sch
Carter Swamp
Guthrie Pond
Winnipauk Millpond
Cranbury
Indian Hill
Winnipauk
Mill Pond
New Canaan
Lakeview Cemetery
Mead Memorial Park
Sewage Disposal
Marvin Ridge
Clapboard Hill
INTERCHANGES 39 & 40
INTERCHANGE 41
INTERCHANGE 38
NORWALK
Honey Hill Sch
Winnipauk Sch
Woods Pond
Notre Dame Nursing Home
West Rocks Jr High Sch
Kolburne Sch
Nash Pond
Hams Pond
Hoyts Swamp
Talmadge Hill
High Sch
Kellogg Pond
Broad River Sch
Union Cem
Golf Course
110 000 FEET (CONN.)
420 000 FEET (N. Y.)
6 MI. TO N.Y. 35
VISTA, N.Y. 1.6 MI.
5.5 MI. TO N.Y. 137
PINNEYS CORNERS 2.7 MI.
WESTPORT 3.7 MI.
0.9 MI. TO CONN. 57
6.3 MI. TO INTERCHANGES 44 & 45
SAUGATUCK 2.7 MI.
FAIRFIELD 5.7 MI.
BRIDGEPORT 12 MI.
6266 II NE (POUND RIDGE)
6366 III NE (WESTPORT)
6266 II SE (STAMFORD)
6366 II SE (SHERWOOD POINT)
41°07′30″
73°30′
DARIEN 3.4 MI.
400 000 FEET (CONN.)
0.6 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 37
N.Y. STATE LINE 15 MI.
(NORWALK SOUTH)
6366 III SW
750 000 FEET (N. Y.)
1.2 MI. TO U.S. 1
0.6 MI. TO U.S. 1
DARIEN 5.4 MI.
STAMFORD 10 MI.
INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1989
636000m.E.
4554000m.N.
73°22′30″

Tatum House
New Canaan, Fairfield County, CT
UTM Coordinate:
18 · 0627911E
4558685N

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Connecticut Geodetic Survey

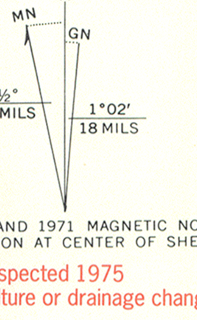
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1949. Field checked 1950 and 1951
Revised 1960

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Connecticut coordinate system, and New York coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

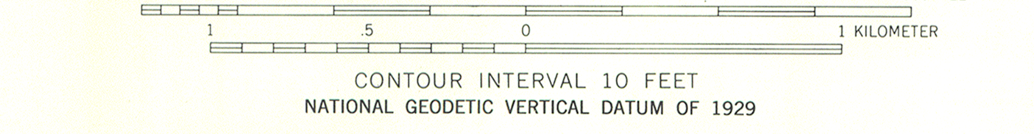
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 36 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks


MN
GN
12½°
222 MILS
1°02′
18 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1971 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

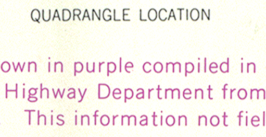
Map photoinspected 1975
No major culture or drainage changes observed

SCALE 1:24 000


1
½
0
1 MILE
1000
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
7000 FEET
1
.5
0
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST


CONNECTICUT

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Connecticut Highway Department from aerial photographs taken 1971. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	▬	Light-duty	═
Medium-duty	▬	Unimproved dirt	╌
U. S. Route		State Route	○

NORWALK NORTH, CONN.–N. Y.

41073-B4-TF-024
PHOTOINSPECTED 1975
1960
PHOTOREVISED 1971
DMA 6366 III NW–SERIES V816

ISBN 0-607-00710-9

Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism

Arts
Tourism
Film
History

One Constitution Plaza
Second Floor
Hartford, Connecticut
06103

860.256.2800
860.256.2811 (f)

RECEIVED 2280
JUL 12 2010
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

TO: **Roger Reed**
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: **Stacey Vairo, National Register Coordinator**

DATE: **July 9, 2010**

SUBJECT: **Mid-Twentieth Century Modern Residences in CT, 1930-1979**

The following materials are submitted for nomination of the _**Tatum, Corinne and George Liston, Jr., House, New Canaan, Fairfield County, CT** to the National Register of Historic Places:

_X___ National Register of Historic Places nomination form

______ Multiple Property Nomination form

__X___ Photographs

_ X____ Original USGS maps

__X____ Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

________ Pieces of correspondence

________ Other ____________________

COMMENTS:

________ Please review

________ This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

________ The enclosed owner objections do ________ do not ________ constitute a majority of property owners.

________ Other: __

CONNECTICUT
www.cultureandtourism.org

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Hartford, Connecticut
06103

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